

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1853.

We are authorized to announce G. O. STROUD as a candidate for City Marshal at the approaching November election.

**ATTENTION!**  
The Marion County Temperance Society will meet pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discuss the Maine Liquor Law. The friends and opponents of said law, are requested to attend, and the different divisions are requested to be represented by delegates.

T. H. TAYLOR, Pres.  
(ang10d&wtd)

**WILL PEOPLE WHO OW US**

Please call and pay up!

We need the money and have no time to collect it.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**

Rev. G. S. WEAVER will preach at the City Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 24th and 25th inst. Subject on Wednesday evening: "The Rich Man and Lazarus;" on Thursday evening: "The Presence of the Lord," from the text—"Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power"—2 Thess. i. 9.

The public generally are invited to attend.

**REMEMBER** the Temperance Meeting at the Christian Church next Tuesday night.

**REMEMBER**, that the question before the city at the coming city election is—"Shall the city by ordinance prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the city limits?"

Neither the "Maine Liquor Law" nor any other State prohibitory law is now before the people.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**

The Christian Church will, (the Lord willing,) commence a meeting in their house in this city, next Wednesday, the 31st, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Elder D. P. Henderson and others have promised to attend.

**WHAT IS THE ISSUE?**

A vigorous effort is being made to force the "Liquor Law Reform Association" of this city to carry the Maine Liquor Law, with all its leaden weight of prejudices, through the coming local contest. One question at a time is enough, when only one question can be affected by voting. Many who belong to the Association have not made up their minds upon the subject of the Maine Liquor Law, and some are in doubt about the propriety of any State prohibitory law at all; but no member doubts the right of the city to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the city limits. The power is expressly granted in our charter. To substitute a fictitious question for the real one; to substitute fog for sunshine, doubt for certainty, constitutes the dodging system of tactics resorted to for the purpose of defeating the objects of the Association.

Dr. Morton, the President of the Association, has exactly laid down and marked out the position occupied by the Association. No foreign question will be permitted to jostle the true issue of the track.

"Vox Populi."—We find an interesting communication under this signature in yesterday's Tri-Weekly Messenger, accompanied by an excellent article from the Louisiana Record. We would publish both in this number of our weekly, but have not now room. They will appear in our next number.

The Booneville Observer is informed that what we said about the Booneville Mayor and the Printer's Association was not intended to "encourage any unpleasantness among neighbors." Can't you take a joke, you crab-apple?

The Booneville Observer informs us that a Mr. James P. Tate, a cabin passenger on the Polar Star, committed suicide by cutting his throat while the boat was rounding to at the Booneville wharf last Wednesday. He died in about fifteen minutes. He was from Tennessee.

The whig candidate for Governor will probably be elected in Texas.

**THE MEETING**

Last night was very fully attended. After prayer by Rev. Mr. McCoy, Mr. Lennon favored the audience with a sensible, practical speech, after which Dr. Morton delivered the address published in today's paper. Rev. Mr. Dines, by request, made some appropriate remarks, in which he very distinctly gave the public to understand that he was heart and hand with the "Hannibal City Liquor Law Reform Association." He was followed in some remarks by Rev. G. S. Weaver, of St. Louis, and Rev. Mr. Phillips, of this city, the latter of whom very properly stated emphatically that the "Maine Liquor Law" was a question not now before the people of this city, but a perfectly distinct issue—viz: Whether the citizens of Hannibal will use the power conferred on them by the Legislature, enabling them, when they see proper, to prohibit entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors within the city limits. This question has nothing at all to do with any kind of State prohibitory law question. This is the distinct position assumed by the Association.

The Association then adjourned, to meet next Tuesday night in the Christian Church, to hear addresses from persons to be appointed by the President.

**NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.**

Interments 295. In Mobile, Natchez and Vicksburg the fever is moderate.

There were 989 deaths in New York last week. This is a small mortality compared with that of New Orleans. The Tribune, noticing the fact that there had been between 15 and 1,600 deaths in New Orleans in one week, states that it is equal to a mortality of nine thousand in a week in New York. The deaths in New York are mostly from excessive heat.

From May 18 to August 13, the whole number of deaths in New Orleans was 5,674; by yellow fever, 4,836.

**ADDRESS.**

Delivered by Dr. D. T. MORTON, of this city, before the "Hannibal City Liquor Law Reform Association," August 23d, 1853.

The subject which now engages the attention of our association, is the effort to abolish the sale, and use as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors, in the city of Hannibal.

We think it has been fully demonstrated, that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, benefits no man, but that it is the source of incalculable mischief and misery to our citizens—a national calamity, and a curse to the world.

We, therefore, feel it our duty to strive by every lawful and proper means, to free our city from the destructive practice.

Our own city—the present abode of ourselves, and the future home of our children, constitutes the peculiar theater of our action.

Already, by refusing to license dram shops and groceries, where liquor is sold by the glass, our city authorities have done much to mitigate this evil.

Still, we find the practice of dram-drinking and intoxication exists to an alarming extent—kept up mainly, as we sincerely believe, by the facilities afforded by the Rectifying and Liquor-Selling Establishments of our city.

We therefore desire to see those establishments closed—not in an illegal and disorderly manner; but in a lawful and proper manner—not from any hatred we bear to our fellow-citizens who conduct them; but for the love and duty we owe, to our unfortunate friends who cannot, or will not, resist the temptation thus spread out before them by authority of the Law, and for the regard we have for public order and peace, as well as private virtue, prosperity and happiness.

I am not advocating the enactment of "the Maine Liquor Law," or any general statutory law upon the subject.

My remarks are intended to apply especially to the city of Hannibal, and to this time.

Our charter—the existing Law of the State of Missouri, declares that the City Council shall have power, not only "to suppress tippling houses and dram-shops," but "to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the city," whenever that measure "shall be deemed proper."

See "Charters of the Town and City of Hannibal,"—Sec. 7 and art. 6th of an act to amend and reduce into one act, the several acts incorporating the City of Hannibal.

We deem it proper now, and we think a majority of the citizens of Hannibal so feel, and we confidently hope they will express that feeling at the next election.

In proof that our people are in favor of this measure, see petitions presented to our City Council, and to our County Court, praying the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic—signed by an overwhelming majority of our citizens.

We wish the matter fully understood, and fairly tested; and if we find that a majority of our fellow-citizens differ from us, we say let their wishes govern, till in fairness, friendship and love, we can convince them of their error, and carry our measure by a majority of Patriots and Freemen.

You who have known me for years, are aware that I have not participated in the exciting political contests that have agitated our country; nor is it my intention to do so now.

We wish it distinctly understood that this is not a party measure; but a question of local interest—having nothing to do with party politics.

Our citizens voted, some time since, whether the city should subscribe stock to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, or not. We united, without regard to party, and both Democrats and Whigs voted for the measure.

And why did they do this? I answer, because they thought it would be for the interest of Hannibal to have the Road.

Did any one dub that enterprise as a Democratic or Whig measure? No. And why? Because we all knew it was a measure common to the citizens of Hannibal, both Whigs and Democrats—and peculiar to neither party.

Again, many of you will remember that some years since, the voters of Hannibal (largely Whigs) buried their party politics for a time united upon, and elected Col. R. F. Richmond, a staunch Democrat, to the Legislature—not because they approved his political principles, but a local question was pending, which the interests of Hannibal demanded should pass.

So far as the great parties of Democratic and Whig are concerned, from my youth, I have been a Democrat, and I expect to die a Democrat. Still, I do not understand that the principles of Democracy require that every town and neighborhood election shall be determined by the complexion of national politics, which happens to predominate in that particular location.

Particular circumstances may exist, or local questions arise, which may not only justify, but absolutely require, all good citizens to disregard the ordinary political combinations, for a time, and to rally, as a band of brothers, around a common measure, for the common good.

Such circumstances, in our opinion, now exist—such a question has arisen, and such a concert of action, we believe, will be witnessed in this case, as shall result in the enactment of a city ordinance, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage, within our city limits.

If after its enactment, we find it does not work well, I will be as earnest for its modification or repeal, as I am now for its enactment.

Our city ordinances are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, nor indeed should they be, till our legislators can justly claim infallibility.

I am not prepared to believe that there is one man in Hannibal who does not wish our citizens to be sober, orderly, prosperous and happy.

Who is not mortified almost daily, at the disorder and confusion witnessed on our streets?—at the quarrels and fights—at the abuse of neglected and destitute families—and from whom has not the tear of sympathy been wrung, as he has entered the abodes of poverty and affliction?

And what, let me ask, is the cause of this disorder, cruelty, poverty and misery? Nine cases out of every ten of them, I dare say, are brought about by the use of intoxicating drinks.

Ten years ago I was acquainted, perhaps, with every man in the then town of Hannibal. Among them were many noble spirits, with whom I enjoyed a friendly and pleasant intercourse. I look around me to-night, and see but few of that cherished band. Where are they? Some that were driving a lucrative business, surrounded by happy and lovely families, are now bankrupts, and others, stung by the same accursed "worm of the still," now sleep in the drunkard's grave! I knew some of them well. They were noble and generous men, and when, by the ruthless spirit of alcohol, they were torn from their sorrow-stricken families and friends, a sad, a chilling vacuum was created, which pains the soul of the philanthropist to behold, and which can never—never again be filled.

We say that a large proportion of this disorder and vice, poverty and affliction—this individual, social and political loss and suffering—is attributable to the use of spirituous liquors.

"Oh," says one, "these establishments are a disadvantage to Hannibal, but I am not to blame for it; I can't help it."

Not so fast, my good friend; it is your fault, because you can help it. Do you ask me how? I answer, by co-operating with us, and using your influence to procure the passage of an ordinance which shall prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the city of Hannibal, and voting for such men as will faithfully and rigidly enforce such an ordinance, if elected.

It has been said that we have a secret document, which we require the candidates to subscribe; but this is not true. We are ready to submit our most secret regulation to all the world.

I am not a member of any secret society myself, nor do I expect ever to be.

"This true we are acting upon one grand idea (as the political parties do upon a platform of principles), and that grand idea is the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors in the city in accordance with the existing law upon the subject; and we shall expect, of course, that every candidate will endorse this platform. What is there wrong in this?"

But, it has been said, we have "no right to pass such an ordinance, and that the Legislature had no right to grant us the power; that a man has the right to do what he pleases with his own."

I answer, that the Legislature had the right to grant the city authority to protect the rights of all her citizens.

No man has the right to rob my brother of his innocence, his health and his fortune, and to pay him poverty, disgrace and death in return. No man has the right to rob his wife and children of his love and protection, and the city and country of his valuable services and upright example. No man has the right to burn his own house down, if by so doing he may jeopardize the property of another. And if his own sense of propriety will not do it, the laws of our land should protect the community from the reckless course of the man who pursues a calling merely for the sake of money which does infinitely more harm than good to the community in which he lives.

But again, it has been said, that "if we step these rectifying establishments we will impoverish those who are engaged in the business, and beggar their families."

I have too much confidence in their good sense to believe they originated this objection. Will any one say to me that these men have only sense enough to stew, to boil, to strain, to barrel and sell whisky; that they are simpletons upon all other subjects, and are not now enough to compete with our other citizens in a thousand useful, profitable and honorable employments? Such an imputation is a foul slander upon as sprightly and competent men as our city affords.

And what are the great benefits conferred upon our city by these liquor-selling establishments, that are to counterbalance and compensate for all the unhappy effects which they occasion?

I know of no benefit they are to Hannibal. Yes, there is one advantage they are to our city. I must not forget that, as it is the only one I ever heard claimed for them. "Render to all their due," is an oracle from heaven. I therefore freely admit that they swell the receipts of our city treasury, by paying directly, in the shape of licenses, about \$600, and indirectly, in the shape of fines, perhaps as much per year. So that, if these establishments do belch forth a herd of howling desperadoes, to prowl our streets by night; if they do convert a few kind and provident fathers into prodigal and abusive monsters; if they do change a few virtuous, smiling and happy homes into dens of misery and corruption; if they are striving, with a never-failing energy, to poison the fountains of morality and virtue, and to deluge our city with a flood of iniquity, why they pay us \$600 for the privilege to do it! And can we blame them for doing the very things which we have sold them the privilege to do?

"Oh, shame! where is thy blush?"

Give a man the privilege to stand in the midst of our citizens, our friends, our children, and with the poisoned arrows of corruption and death, drawn fresh from the quiver of hell, to shoot in every direction, from morn till night, and night till morn, during the space of one

whole year, for the paltry sum of fifty or one hundred dollars!!

Citizens of Hannibal! shall this state of things exist forever? Fathers and sons! will you continue to barter the temporal and eternal interests of those whom you should die to protect, for the contemptible sum of fifty dollars? May God forbid!

The Chicken Pox broke out in Columbia, and so frightened Judge Hall, of the Circuit Court, that the Statesman says, he "took to his judicial heels, and, overwhelmed with fright and horrid visions of pustules and pimples, vanished into thin air," leaving lawyers, sheriffs, clerks, juries, and parties litigant, those in jail and out of jail, to take care of themselves. Incredible as it may appear, he adjourned the court till February next."

Further returns from the Third District, most of them official, make Lindley's majority 158.

The Columbia Statesman says that last week a negro, entirely naked, made an attempt to violate the person of a daughter of a respectable citizen of Boone county. She made a successful resistance until assistance approached, when the negro ran off. Hiram, a negro belonging to Maj. Edward Young, has been arrested.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.**

Council met pursuant to a call of the Mayor pro tem.

The city clerk being sick, Mr. Gano was requested to act as clerk pro tem.

Roll called. Present: Messrs. Westfall, Martin, Gano, Settler, Ruffner, and Snyder.

Absent—Mayor Selmer, Dowling, and Brien.

Mr. Geo. Bacon, member elect from 2d ward, presented his certificate of election, and having been duly qualified took his seat.

The Mayor stated that he had called the members together to take into consideration the importance of erecting a calaboose.

A majority of the members believing the former location not a suitable one, Mr. Gano introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Snyder—

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby instructed to invite proposals for purchasing the lot upon which the former calaboose stood, (on Centre street, between 1st and 2d streets,) and that he more fully describe the location and size of the lot in his advertisement.

All bids for said lot to be handed to the Mayor by the first Monday in September next.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gano offered the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Westfall—

Resolved, That the City Engineer advertise for proposals for the erection of a stone calaboose, to be erected as per plan and specifications in the hands of the Mayor. The contractor to have the benefit of the iron work saved from the calaboose. The bids to be handed in by the first Monday in September next.

Adopted, unanimously.

Mr. Gano offered the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Settler—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to act with the Mayor, to draft a plan for a calaboose.

Adopted, unanimously.

Messrs. Bacon and Gano were appointed said committee.

Mr. Gano offered the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Snyder—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to select and report to this Board, a suitable site for the erection of a city calaboose.

Unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Snyder and Ruffner were appointed said committee.

Mr. Gano offered the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Ruffner—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner notify the property holders (or their agents) to proceed with the grading, curbing and paving of the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, between Market and Church streets, and that the same be done within sixty days—an ordinance for the completion of said improvement having heretofore passed.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Snyder from the Committee on Nuisances, reported sundry nuisances, and offered the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Westfall—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner cause the pond of water in Third street, near the intersection of Church street, also the one near Mr. Henry Collins' residence on Sixth street, also those on Market street, near Mr. Holson's corner shop, as well as that at the intersection of Second street, to be abated.

Unanimously adopted.

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS IN THE CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER.**—MR. R. W. COOK, of Hannibal, Mo., writes: "I have been afflicted with a disordered liver for many years, and have tried every remedy, but without success. I have been cured by Holloway's Pills, and I feel it my duty to state the fact, so that others may be benefited by the same. I have been cured of a disordered liver, and I feel it my duty to state the fact, so that others may be benefited by the same. I have been cured of a disordered liver, and I feel it my duty to state the fact, so that others may be benefited by the same."

The two neighbors who fell out, have got in again. Neither of them were much injured.

**APPEARANCE OF A COMET.**—A comet, of large magnitude, quite bright, with a body and tail of unusual size, appeared last evening, a little after dark, about ten degrees above the horizon, in a north-westerly direction.

[St. Louis Intel., 23d.]

**BAPTIST CEMETERY.**

An act for the relief of Harriet Halsey, widow of William Halsey, deceased.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. That Harriet Halsey, widow of William Halsey, deceased, late of Marion county in this State, is hereby authorized to make and execute, any and all necessary deeds, conveyances and acquittances, to and for the real estate of which said William Halsey died seized and possessed, in and unto the lots of land known as the Baptist Cemetery, near the city of Hannibal, in Marion county; and which said cemetery is represented to be on lot number one and eleven, in a subdivision of a tract of land known as the "Hoard tract," on the south-west quarter of section number twenty (20), township fifty-seven (57) north, range number forty west.

§ 2. Such conveyances shall recite the title and date of this act, and shall be held and considered, in all courts of this State, as conveying all the right and title, which said Halsey had in his lifetime, so far as affects his widow and heirs; but not as regards any creditors, if any there should be, of said Halsey.

§ 3. That Harriet is also hereby notified, in her own name, and for her own use, to collect and receipt for any and all demands against others, growing out of the sale of any lot or lots, in the Baptist Cemetery aforesaid.

This act to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

Approved: February 12, 1853.

aug25w11

## GRAND COMBINATION!



## HERR DRIESBACH &amp; CO'S MENAGERIE!

COMBINED WITH  
**MABIE & CO'S UNITED STATES CIRCUS,**  
**FOR 1853.**

P. A. OLDER, . . . . . MANAGER.

## Will Exhibit at

Hurttville, on Monday,	August 23d
At Madison, on Tuesday,	" 24th
At Paris, on Wednesday,	" 25th
At Clinton, on Thursday,	" 26th
At Sharpsburg, on Friday,	" 27th
At Hannibal, on Saturday,	" 28th
At Palmyra, on Monday,	" 29th

The public are respectfully informed that these two vast establishments, united for the present season, form by far the largest collection of LIVING ANIMALS and the most attractive array of ENTERTAINING NOVELTIES, ever exhibited in this or any other country. The Menagerie contains many rare and beautiful specimens of animals, such as Asiatic Elephants, Arabian Camels, Asiatic and African Lions, Royal and Brazilian Tigers, Cheetahs or Hunting Leopards, Scotch American Panthers, Cougars, Ocelots, Civil Cat, Mexican Lion, Grizzly and Black Bears, Wolves, Deers, Hyenas; the celebrated Brahman cattle and China Sheep; also, a great variety of Birds and Monkeys, which will be exhibited in connection with Mabie's United States Circus, without extra charge.

The Cavalcade will arrive in town on the above morning, and there will be a GRAND PROCESSION, headed by the celebrated NEW YORK BRASS BAND, directed by the renowned Bugle Player, F. A. STEELE. Conspicuous in the Grand Cavalcade will be seen the MAMMOTH PERFORMING CAGE, weighing over 10,000 pounds, drawn by EIGHT SNOW-WHITE STEEDS, altogether forming a most magnificent moving Panorama.

A thrilling performance at each exhibition in an immense performing den by Signor Hidorago, the most renowned of Lion conquerors, who will, at a certain period enter the den of his terrific groups of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Cougars, Panthers, &c.—the same as performed by him in all the principal cities of Europe and America.

MABIE & CO'S UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—This stupendous establishment is organized at an enormous expense, and the proprietors feel proud in recommending to the public a series of novelties unsurpassed by any Equestrian Troupe now traveling. The principal stars who compose the Equestrian Troupe are, Mr. W. Waterman, Equestrian Manager and celebrated two, four and six horse rider; Davis Richards, the world's only bare back rider and celebrated leaper; J. Sholes, that great Indian rubber man and globe and ladder performer; W. Chambers, the famous scissor rider; W. Cole, in feats of muscular flexibility; two star clowns, Puss Houser, the great American Jester, also, Sam Weiser, the great Portuguese Juggler and trick clown, each famous for original wit and humor; besides a host of others—and in fact, the whole establishment is a vast repository of Nature and Art.

Hours of Exhibition from 1 to 4 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M.

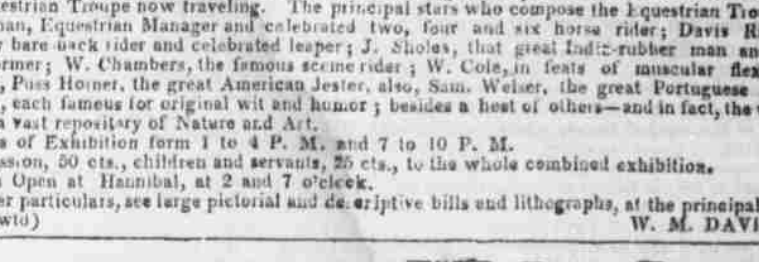
Admission, 50 cts., children and servants, 25 cts., to the whole combined exhibition.

Doors Open at Hannibal, at 2 and 7 o'clock.

For further particulars, see large pictorial and descriptive bills and lithographs, at the principal hotels.

(ang15d&wtd)

W. M. DAVIS, Agent.



## P. T. BARNUM'S GRAND COLOSSAL MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

The American Museum and Menagerie will exhibit at

PALMYRA, Monday, September 13th; TROY, Friday, September 16th;

HANNIBAL, Tuesday, " 14th; ST. CHARLES, Saturday, " 17th;

NEW LONDON, Wednesday, " 18th; ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.

BOWLING GREEN, Thursday, " 15th.

Price of Admission 50 Cents, Children under 9 years of age 25 Cents.

To the whole of this immense Exhibition, including General Tom Thumb, the entire collection of Wild Animals, Wax Statuary, the performances in the Den, the Baby Elephant, Mr. Nellis' performances, &c., no extra charge under any pretense whatever, let the reports be what they may.

Doors open from 1 to 4, and from 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

The largest Traveling EXHIBITION in the World, being a combination of all the most popular and unexceptionable amusements of the age; enlarged and improved for the season of 1853.

## A TEAM OF TEN ELEPHANTS

Will draw the great Car of Juggernaut.

## A Baby Elephant

Only one year old, and about 3-4 feet high, will carry upon his back around the interior of the immense Pavilion, the Lilliputian GENERAL TOM THUMB. The magnificent Carriage comprises 110 Horses and 90 men. The Pavilion of Exhibition has been enlarged until it is capable of accommodating 15,000 spectators at once. The collection of living Wild Animals includes the most splendid specimens ever exhibited in America. Among many others will be found

## EIGHT BEAUTIFUL LIONS

Fresh from their native Forests. A Malignant White Polar Bear, of prodigious size and ferocity. A Magnificent Royal Tiger; the largest one ever captured alive. A Pair of Young Lions; only six months old. An Infantine Camel; only six months of age, the first ever born in America &c., &c. The drove of Elephants were captured in the Jungles of Central Ceylon, by Messrs. S. B. Jones and Geo. Nutter, assisted by 200 Natives, after a pursuit of three months and four days in the Jungles. They were finally entrapped and secured on an Indian Knal or Trap of enormous dimensions and prodigious strength, where they were subdued. The said Elephant accompanies its Dam, and was weaned on its passage from India.

## P. T. BARNUM,

Proprietor of the American Museum, New York, has the honor to announce, that encouraged by the brilliant success which has attended all his various efforts for the amusement of the public, he has been led to form the project of organizing a vast traveling